

John Durant

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



**THE HEALTH OF
DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR
1961**



**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NETHER HALL,
DONCASTER**

**John Ferguson, M B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health**

**Roy Durant, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector**



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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

YEAR, 1961.

Chairman of the Council

Cr. J. Yorke, J. P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Cr. H. W. Guy

Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cty. Ald. W. A. Morris

Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cr. Leonard Jones, J. P.

Members of the Public Health Committee

Cr. E. L. Adams,	Cr. E. Kirkland,
Cr. A. Barfield,	Cr. C. T. Ledger,
Cr. W. P. Beckley,	Cr. J. T. Lumb,
Cr. W. Binks,	Cr. Rev. F. J. Mace,
Cr. Mrs. C. Bower,	Cr. A. Massey,
Cr. J. J. Boyle,	Cr. E. Melling,
Cr. T. S. Bradbury, J. P.,	Cr. A. Meredith,
Cr. Mrs. C. C. Braithwaite,	Cr. R. W. Millington,
Cr. J. Brown,	Cr. P. Moran,
Cr. G. A. B. Carby,	Cr. Mrs. L. Noble,
Cr. Mrs. G. Chamberlain,	Cr. L. Pashley,
Cr. R. M. Clayton,	Cr. Mrs. E. Rice,
Cr. Mrs. L. Davies,	Cr. G. G. Richardson,
Cr. C. Denham,	Cr. H. Schofield,
Cr. W. Dilley,	Cr. N. Shaw,
Cr. J. H. Dixon,	Cr. Mrs. V. Simm,
Cr. G. Earnshaw,	Cr. Capt. C. G. Y. Skipwith, J. P.,
Cr. C. E. Farran,	Cr. J. Smithson,
Cr. D. Glover,	Cr. J. P. Sorby,
Cr. A. Grimson,	Cr. Miss A. E. Spittlehouse,
Cr. H. W. Guy,	Cr. N. Taylor,
Cr. Mrs. M. E. Hall,	Cr. M. Thompson, B.E.M., J. P.,
Cr. A. W. Hanson,	Cr. K. H. Turner,
Cr. J. R. Hardy,	Cr. Major H. G. Warde-Norbury, J. P.,
Cr. Mrs. L. Hatter, J. P.,	Cr. Mrs. P. B. Whetton,
Cr. G. Hunter,	Cr. J. H. Wilkinson,
Cr. Lewis Jones,	Cr. O. J. Williams,
Cr. T. Kelly,	Cr. T. H. Windle,
Cr. Mrs. K. Kennedy,	Cr. J. Yorke.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

Nether Hall,
Doncaster.

October, 1962.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Doncaster Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants of the district and the work of the Health Department for the year 1961.

As in previous years I have included, with comment, a shortened report on the personal health services carried out under my supervision as Divisional Medical Officer.

Vital Statistics

From the vital statistics the health and well-being of those who live in the district can be interpreted. Fluctuations from time to time are inevitable but the comparative tables of past years show the trend of increasingly higher standards of health throughout the years.

The vital statistics for 1961 show:

- (1) An increase in the population to 66,150.
- (2) An increase in the Birth Rate, with 155 more births during the year.
- (3) One woman died in childbirth.
- (4) The Infantile Mortality Rate rose to 26.0 compared with 21.7 in 1960, which was the lowest ever recorded in the district.
- (5) The number of deaths were increased. Cancer caused 102 deaths and of these deaths 30 died from cancer of the lung. There is a rise in the number of cases of lung cancer in the area - 16 in 1959, and 22 in 1960.
- (6) Infectious Disease notifications were increased due to an outbreak of measles. Four cases of poliomyelitis occurred in one parish, two of which were paralytic type and two non-paralytic. Once again there were no cases of diphtheria.
- (7) There was a reduction in the number of cases of tuberculosis.

Environmental Services of the District

Water

Water supplies to the district are generally satisfactory in quantity and quality. Periodic sampling takes place, both chemical and bacteriological.

Sewerage

As noted last year, $1\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons of sewage are collected monthly from cesspools and pail closets. I am indebted to your Surveyor, Mr. J. A. Williams, for the following notes on the various sewerage schemes approved by the Council.

Considerable progress has been made during the year on the Sprotborough Sewerage Scheme and the separate tender for house connections has now been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Work will commence on these connections in October, 1962.

Austerfield Sewerage Scheme has been completed and the properties north of the railway line along Thorne Road are now all connected.

Brodsworth Sewerage Scheme has been started and should be completed by the end of the year. All properties in the Green Lane area will then be served by main drainage.

Design work on the Braithwell Scheme to provide for drainage of properties in the Doncaster Road and Holywell Lane areas has been completed and is now awaiting Ministry approval.

Design work on the Sutton and Campsall Schemes is now completed and is ready for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval.

The scheme to alleviate flooding in Grosvenor Crescent, Common Lane and Low Road, Warmsworth, has been submitted to the Ministry for approval.

The Barnburgh and Harlington Scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal works is in the final design stage and will shortly be submitted to the Council for consideration.

The Council's Consultant Engineers have been instructed to prepare a regional scheme to provide for the sewerage of Blaxton, Branton, Awkley, Old Cantley, Rossington Bridge and Old Rossington and a preliminary scheme will shortly be submitted to the Council for consideration.

The preliminary surveys for a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Wadworth are in hand.

Housing

During the year twelve houses were represented as unfit and demolished, and two were closed.

In July "Barnburgh House" Edlington was opened by Lord Williams of Barnburgh. This is an interesting housing development for aged people which consists of a block of 16 flatlets and 8 one bed roomed flats. There is a communal lounge and facilities are provided for clothes washing. A flat is provided for a resident warden and each flatlet is connected to the warden's flat by means of an inter-communication system. In addition to the services of the warden arrangements have been made for the co-operation of the Health Visitor and when required the services of the Home Nurse and Home Help. The Health Visitors were most helpful in submitting reports on applicants to help the Committee in choosing the tenants.

Supervision of Foods

Food premises continue to be inspected regularly and food samples are sent for analysis, and the carcasses of all animals slaughtered for human consumption are examined.

Frequent sampling took place of tuberculin tested milk from two producer/retailers which is not heat treated. In one case tests showed an infection of Brucellosis which can cause contagious abortion in cows and if transmitted to man causes undulant fever. Slaughter of the infected animal gave satisfactory results for a time but when a further test was again positive the farmer gave up retailing milk and bulked his supply for heat treatment, thus ensuring a safe supply.

Moveable Dwellings

Control of caravans is now more satisfactory with the provision of two Council Sites in Armthorpe and private sites at Askern and Edenthorpe. Itinerant van dwellers, mainly scrap dealers, continue to create a nuisance in some rural areas by depositing refuse of all descriptions on grass verges

Warden Schemes

These have been extended, and there are now twelve wardens employed in the various parishes. Intercommunication systems are in operation in 8 districts. This service continues to be a worth while service and one which is much appreciated.

Personal Services

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

The feature of the year's work has been the opening of purpose built clinics in Campsall, Rossington, Armthorpe, and Scawsby. A further clinic is almost completed at Askern. These clinics provide excellent conditions for the mothers, babies and staff.

A full complement of midwives, and home nurses has been on the staff during the year.

The Home Help Service continues to expand with help being given to 416 cases and 73,988 hours given, nearly 90% of the 'hours employed' were given to the elderly.

A full programme of school health inspections was carried out and immunisation clinics to protect children against Smallpox, Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis were held. These services are now taken to the various parishes and clinics at the Divisional Offices, Station Road, discontinued.

General

One cannot but be impressed with the facilities now provided to ensure a high standard of physical and mental fitness in the rising generation and with the medical and sound guidance facilities available to parents in the upbringing of their children. To these facilities for children are now added many schemes for the care and welfare of the 'senior citizen'.

Again I would express my appreciation of the help and co-operation of the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Health Department, to all the officers of the authority and to all members, professional and clerical, of the staff of the Divisional Offices.

I would also express my thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and to all members of the Council for your continued help and courteous reception throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch. B., D. P. H.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

J. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

P. O. NICHOLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

R. DURANT, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.
Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.
Certificate in Sanitary Science.
National Certificate in Building.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

E. K. SMITH, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

G. STEPHENSON, Cert. S.I.B.

National Certificate in Building.
Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

W. E. STONE, Cert. S.I.B.,

National Certificate in Building
Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

G. W. KAY, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building.
Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Student Public Health Inspectors

P. A. GUMSLEY.
D. TELFORD.

Public Cleansing Foreman

G. BUCKLEY

Clerks.

J. A. HICKLING.
MRS. A. BAXENDALE.
MRS. J. BATEY.
MRS. B. BEIL.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer

DR. J. FERGUSON

Deputy Divisional Medical Officer

DR. P. O. NICHOLAS

Assistant Medical Officers

DR. M. T. BURTON

DR. C. M. DORNAN

Paediatrician

DR. C. C. HARVEY

Psychiatrist

DR. P. J. CROWLEY

Clerk MRS. E. BAYES

Health Visitors

Miss A. Corless	-	Divisional Nursing Officer.
Miss A. M. Hogg	)	ARMTHORPE
Miss L. Shaw)	
Miss M. Elliott		ASKERN
Miss A. Meek		BAWTRY
Miss E. Goulden		BRODSWORTH
Mrs. M. Hopkinson		CAMPSALL
Miss F. Arrand)	
Mrs. D. Goddard	)	EDLINGTON
(part time))	
Miss M. Simpson		KIRK SANDALL
Miss A. Meek)	
Mrs. W. Blagojevic	)	ROSSINGTON
Miss E. P. Llewellyn		SPROTBOROUGH
Miss P. Crawley		Askern Area Tuberculosis Visitor.

Midwives

Senior Reliefs:

Nurse G. M. Wilkinson, 10 Low Road, Warmsworth.
(Tel: Doncaster 53245)

Nurse R. H. Senior, 85 Hawthorn Avenue, Armthorpe.
(Tel: Armthorpe 206)

Nurse J. Andrews, 43 Sherwood Avenue, Askern (Tel: Askern 429)
 Nurse L. M. Ashton, 13 Thomas Street, Edlington (Tel: Doncaster 3384)
 Nurse L. Gibson, 1 Queen's Crescent, Bawtry (Tel: Bawtry 312)
 Nurse D. M. Howard, 90 The Boulevard, Edenthorpe
 (Tel: Barnby Dun 516)
 Nurse D. Lee, 9 Rands Lane, Armthorpe (Tel: Armthorpe 239)
 Nurse M. O. Morrison, 11 Balcarres Road, Rossington,
 (Tel: Rossington 353)
 Nurse N. H. Stewardson, Lynfield, Melton Road, Sprotborough.
 (Tel: Doncaster 53997)
 Nurse A. Watson, 9 Barnsley Road, Scawsby (Tel: Doncaster 3050)
 Nurse F. Wilkinson, 1 Park Drive, Campsall. (Tel: Askern 340)
 Nurse B. F. Wright, 11 Scott Avenue, Barnburgh.
 (Tel: Goldthorpe 2150)

District Nurses

Nurse A. Caygill, Birch View, Warningsongue Lane, Bessacarr.
 (Tel: Rossington 385)
 Nurse S. Clarke, 98 Tait Avenue, Edlington. (Tel: Conisborough 2388)
 Nurse M. Darley, 8 Park Crescent, Warmsworth
 (Tel: Doncaster 53188)
 Nurse D. Gilbert, 8 Church Road, Kirk Sandall (Tel: Barnby Dun 314)
 Nurse N. A. Jeffreys, 19 Tennyson Avenue, Sprotborough.
 (Tel: Doncaster 49845)
 Nurse J. Martin, 5 Thelluson Avenue, Scawsby. (Tel: Doncaster 61012)
 Nurse E. E. Oades, Little Haven, Bone Lane, Campsall.
 (Tel: Askern 304)
 Nurse T. A. Peach, 50 Grange Lane, Rossington
 (Tel: Rossington 246)
 Nurse D. E. Robson, 2 Lime Tree Avenue, Armthorpe.
 (Tel: Armthorpe 225)
 Nurse A. Banham (part time), 4 Daw Lane, Bentley.

Mental Welfare Officers

J. E. Jackson (Mrs.), Tel: Doncaster 56128
 F. L. Johnson (Mr.), Tel: Barnby Dun 559.
 J. Hurley (Miss), Tel: Snaith 269.

Speech Therapist

P. M. Warden.

Senior Clerk

W. S. Knivett

Clerks

M. L. Austin
 D. Hudson
 Miss E. McBride
 Mrs. F. Warren
 Mrs. A. Coates
 Miss J. Lawley.

TRAINING CENTRE

Supervisor

Miss A. Thorp

Handicraft Instructor

A. Dilkes

Teachers

J. A. Trickett (Miss)

S. M. Leam (Miss)

P. A. Haycock (Miss)

M. Gascoigne (Mrs.)

B. Brown (Mrs.)

Meals Assistant

J. Fordham (Mrs.)

Handyman

J. B. Watkinson.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

1961

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	75,086 acres
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population Mid Year 1961	66,150
Number of inhabited houses at year end 1961	20,382
Rateable Value	£702,946
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£ 2,803

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Returns)

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Number	1539	1384
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	23.3	22.5
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	21.6	21.6
Birth Rate for England and Wales	17.4	17.1
Percentage illegitimate live births per total live births	4.1	4.2

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	772	704	1476
Illegitimate	<u>40</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>63</u>
	<u>812</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>1539</u>

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Number	37	44
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	23.5	30.8
Rate for England and Wales	18.7	19.7

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	16	17	33
Illegitimate	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>37</u>

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Births (Live and Still)	1576	1428
Rate per 1,000 Population	23.1	23.2

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	788	721	1509
Illegitimate	<u>43</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>67</u>
	<u>831</u>	<u>745</u>	<u>1576</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of Deaths	40	30
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	26.0	21.7
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.1	21.8
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	47.6	17.2
Death Rate for England and Wales	21.4	21.7

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	23	14	37
Illegitimate	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	25	15	40

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of Deaths	28	20
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births	18.2	14.5
Death Rate for England and Wales	15.5	15.6

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one week of age per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of Deaths	22	15
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births	14.3	10.8.

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

The Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of Still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of Deaths	59	59
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.	37.4	41.3

MATERNAL DEATHS

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	1	3
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.6	2.1

DEATHS

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Number	592	514
Death Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	8.9	8.4
Death Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	13.9.	12.3
Death Rate for England and Wales	12.0.	11.5

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	342	250	592

DEATHS FROM ROAD ACCIDENTS AND OTHER VIOLENT CAUSES

There were 7 fatal road traffic accidents in the area, 4 suicides, and 22 people lost their lives through other accidents.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	1	-	1
Non-respiratory	-	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year home population was 66,150, which is 4,630 more than that of the previous year. The natural increase (i.e. the excess of live births over deaths) was 947.

BIRTHS

The number of registered live births was 1,539 compared with 1,384 and 1,301 in the previous two years, giving a rate of 23.3.

DEATHS

Heart diseases and associated vascular diseases continued to be the commonest cause of death, there being 283 such cases in 1961 compared with 251 in 1960. Deaths from cancer increased from 89 to 102.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>Compared with</u>	
		<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Diseases of the heart and circulation (including vascular lesions of the nervous system)	283	251	231
Cancer (including leukaemia)	102	89	96
Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza etc.	73	50	57
Accidents and violence (motor accidents 7, accidents at home and work 22, suicide 4.)	33	28	23
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1	6	2

The deaths from these causes were 83 per cent. of the total.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

One death occurred, the cause being retroplacental haemorrhage.

	1961 Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 live and still births.	
	Doncaster R.D.	England & Wales
	0.63	0.27
	-	0.07
Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)		
Abortion	-	0.07
	0.63	0.34

INFANT MORTALITY

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS - 1961

Cause of Death	All Infants		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks to 3 months		3 - 6 months		6 - 9 months		9 - 12 months	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Gastro-enteritis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Immaturity	8	3	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at birth	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	6	9	5	4	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-
Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haemolytic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All Causes	25	15	21	7	-	1	2	7	-	-	2	-

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES - 1961.

Rates	Doncaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding	England and Wales
Crude Birth per 1,000 population	23.3	18.4	17.2	17.4
Adjusted Births do	21.6	18.4	17.4	-
Crude Death do	8.9	10.3	12.1	12.0
Adjusted Death do	13.9	12.8	13.4	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory do	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.07
Tuberculosis, other do	-	-	-	0.01
Tuberculosis, Total do	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.07
Cancer, all forms do	1.54	1.71	1.98	2.16
Vascular lesions, nervous system: do	1.41	1.49	1.84	*
Heart & circulation: do	2.87	3.75	4.50	*
Respiratory diseases: do	1.28	1.34	1.64	*
Maternal mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)	0.63	0.23	0.27	0.33
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	26.0	25.7	24.6	21.4
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	23.5	21.4	20.2	18.7
Neo-natal mortality	18.2	17.5	16.5	15.5
Peri-natal mortality	37.4	36.0	34.2	*

RECORD OF PROGRESS - DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT

Year	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	All forms of Tuberculosis	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality
1911	35.1	14.9	1.32	126.4	*
1916	30.6	13.9	1.64	106.9	*
1921	30.8	14.0	1.14	130.9	*
1926	29.4	10.3	0.8	82.3	*
1931	23.1	9.10	0.9	81.5	*
1936	18.4	8.74	0.56	61.0	8.25
1941	20.8	9.3	0.61	61.0	4.59
1946	21.9	7.9	0.39	42.0	2.56
1947	22.36	9.66	0.73	58.4	2.46
1948	22.06	9.2	0.53	49.8	1.68
1949	19.98	9.15	0.55	53.98	1.85
1950	18.81	9.05	0.34	53.79	1.95
1951	18.06	9.97	0.43	47.81	NIL
1952	17.0	8.84	0.11	32.9	NIL
1953	18.3	9.24	0.28	37.3	1.95
1954	18.36	8.72	0.26	22.08	0.98
1955	20.23	8.89	0.18	32.00	0.87
1956	21.2	9.4	0.07	41.5	0.81
1957	21.6	8.5	0.12	33.8	2.35
1958	22.4	8.9	0.05	23.6	NIL
1959	21.8	8.4	0.03	36.1	0.75
1960	22.5	8.4	0.10	21.7	2.10
1961	22.3	8.9	0.02	26.0	0.63

* Figures not available

CAUSES OF DEATH - 1961

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
.	ALL CAUSES	342	250
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	6
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	25	5
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	13
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	25	16
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-
16.	Diabetes	2	4
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	42	51
18.	Coronary disease, angina	64	31
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	4	7
20.	Other heart disease	27	22
21.	Other circulatory disease	16	19
22.	Influenza	3	1
23.	Pneumonia	20	17
24.	Bronchitis	24	8
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	8	4
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1
31.	Congenital malformations	6	6
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases	29	20
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	6	1
34.	All other accidents	16	6
35.	Suicide	3	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-

SECTION "B"

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

MATERNITY

The number of confinements in hospital rose from 41 per cent to 46 per cent. and of the 37 still births 28 occurred in hospital.

A doctor was present at 215 of the domiciliary confinements.

Gas and air analgesia was given to 83 mothers.

Gas air and pethidine was given to 278 mothers.

Pethidine was given to 72 mothers.

Trilene was given to 155 mothers.

Pethidine and Trilene was given to 260 mothers.

Medical aid was summoned on 127 occasions to mothers and infants.

At the year end the midwifery staff consisted of 10 whole time midwives, and two senior relief midwives. Two midwives were appointed during the year.

During the year the West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics were attended by 131 mothers; 106 for the first time, and they made in all 955 attendances. 58 mothers attended these clinics for post-natal advice.

CHILD WELFARE

There are four newly built clinics at:

Armthorpe	6th July, 1961.
Campsall	5th July, 1961.
Scawsby	6th June, 1961.
Rossington	28th December, 1961.

Clinics were held at the nine established centres during the year and the mobile clinic visited fortnightly the communities of Awkley, Barnburgh, Blaxton, Braithwell, Branton, Cadeby, Campsall, Edenthorpe, Harlington, High Melton, Norton, Tickhill, Wadworth, and Warmsworth.

Number of children aged 0 - 5 years attending	2,383
Number of children attending for the first time, being under 1 year at first attendance:	1,414
Number of attendances of children 0 - 5 years:	
(a) Under 1 year	21,123
(b) Over 1 year	9,576

Dried milks and vitamin supplements were available at the clinics. The amounts sold made a total of £4,609. In addition to this there was distributed under the Ministry-sponsored scheme:

2,369 tins of national dried milk, 11,366 bottles of orange juice
1,699 bottles of cod liver oil, and 1,419 packets of vitamins,
representing £782. 19. 8.

The Health Visitors attended child welfare and ante-natal sessions of local authority clinics and visited homes with regard to expectant mothers, children, the aged and sick persons.

I would like to express my very sincere thanks to the voluntary committees at the clinics who gave their services so willingly and do so much to make the clinics a success.

(a) Number of attendances at Local Authority Clinic Sessions:			1,372
(b) Visits			
	<u>First</u> <u>Visits</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Visits</u>	
(1) Expectant Mothers	197	310	
(2) Children under 1 year	1,518	6,389	
(3) Children between 1 and 2 years	-	3,896	
(4) Children between 2 and 5 years	-	6,221	
(5) Other cases	-	4,512	
(6) Visits to households re tuberculosis	-	493	
	<u>1,715</u>	<u>21,821</u>	

The Divisional Nursing Officer maintained her hospital liaison work at the Western Hospital, Hamilton Lodge and Annexe with great benefit to the aged sick and to parturient mothers and babies.

Home Help was provided during the year as follows:

	<u>No. of</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Hours</u> <u>Employed</u>
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	25	1,692
Tuberculosis	1	249
Chronic sick, aged 65+	345	66,389
Chronic sick, under 65	16	2,360
Others	29	3,298
	<u>416</u>	<u>73,988</u>

This compares with 388 cases and 73,087 hours in the previous year.

This service together with the other health services, e.g. home nursing and visits by health visitors, plus the increased provisions by the local authority of aged persons' bungalows and now the wardens' scheme result in many an aged sick person remaining in their own home as they so earnestly desire to do.

HOME NURSING

The home nursing service was fully staffed during the year and is now adequate for all demands. Returns show an increasing demand for attention to the aged chronic sick and this not only requires skilled nursing but also tasks the physical strength of the nurses.

There were 1,096 cases involving 28,990 visits, classified as follows:

Classification of Case	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses	No. of Visits paid by Home Nurses.
Medical	753	20,366
Surgical	287	5,885
Infectious Diseases	-	-
Tuberculosis	46	2,658
Maternal complications	10	81
TOTAL	1,096	28,990

	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Patients included in above who were aged 65 and over at the time of first visit:	549	17,561
Children included in above who were under five years of age at the time of first visit:	62	443
Patients included in above who had more than 24 visits:	159	9,323

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The free chiropody service had continued to expand and appended is a table showing the number of clinics held and the number of treatments given.

P. - Pensioners
P.H. - Physically Handicapped
E.M. - Expectant Mothers.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Name of Voluntary Ass'n.	No. of Sessions held to 31st December, 1961.		Number of Patients Treated										Total Treatments Given									
	Notional	In voluntary associations premises or clinics	Total	Notional		In voluntary ass'ns prem. or clinics		Dom- iciliary.		Total No. Treated		Notional		In voluntary ass'ns prem. or clinics		Dom- iciliary		Total No. of Treat- ments				
				P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM			
Arnthorpe (Welfare Hall)		16	16		42		5		47				145		21		166					
Arnthorpe (Rest Centre)		26	26		45	1	3		57	1			232	1	16		248	1				
Askern		59	59		107		12		119				418		78		496					
Bawtry		29	29		27		3		30		1		151		12		163					
Braithwell		13	13		19		5		24				115		21		136					
Edenthorpe		12	12		27	1			27	1	1		115	6	1		115	6				
Edlington (Church Hall)		40	40		54			5	54	5			324			30	324	30				
Edlington (Rest Centre)		19	19		27			8	27	8			162			48	162	48				
Fenwick		6	6		10		3		13				55		17		72					
Kirk Sandall		27	27		72	2	1		81	2	1		225	7	29		254	7				
Norton		12	12		20	1	10		30	1			100	6	32		132	6				
Rossington		51	51		104	1	12		116	1			459	4	40		499	4				
Sproborough		28	28		67	1	24		91	2	1		252	2	58	2	310	4				
Warmsworth		13	13		29		12		29				117				117					
Notional Services	2		2	5			12	1	17	1	18				43	5	61	5				
TOTALS	2	351	252	5		659	7	4	98	15	745	22	4	18		367	85	3254	111			
																			4			

WARDENS' SCHEME

The wardens' scheme is now an important part in the care of aged persons. There are now 12 wardens appointed in 8 areas and this scheme will continue to extend. Although the scheme is controlled by this Council co-operation has been established with the Health Visitors, District Nurses and the wardens in this welfare effort.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The periodic examinations included 1,328 of entrants, 1,612 of the intermediate groups, and 729 last year secondary, totalling 3,669. There were also 25 special examinations and 124 re-examinations.

Unsatisfactory nutritional standards were reported to exist in 1.3 per cent of the children examined.

During 10,103 examinations for cleanliness there were 206 instances of infestation of the head. Formal notices were not necessary in any case.

Among the children medically examined the following defects were found: requiring treatment - nose and throat (mainly tonsils and adenoids) 52; Vision: (a) refraction 93, (b) eye squint 18; Ear conditions: (a) hearing defects 32, (b) middle ear and other disease 8; Orthopaedic defects: (a) posture 2, (b) feet and other 11; Skin diseases 13; Speech defects 11; Lung conditions 8; Heart troubles 7; epileptics 3; and maladjusted psychologically 7.

At minor ailments clinics 97 cases of skin disease were treated. At eye clinics 414 were treated for refraction, squint and other conditions; 107 received operative treatment to the nose, throat or ear at local hospitals.

6 were treated at the local authority clinic or hospital for orthopaedic or postural defects; 103 pupils were treated at the Child Guidance Clinic, and 84 children were seen by the Child Health Specialist.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The mental health service continues to work smoothly. The Mental Welfare Officers and the staff along with the Senior Welfare Officer have established a close liaison with the consultants at the Psychiatric Outpatients Department at the Infirmary and with the consultants at a mental hospital.

Rota duties have been established, and general practitioners who require the service of a Mental Welfare Officer by telephoning the Ambulance Depot can be informed which officer is on duty.

Care and Guidance

Sub Normal		Severely Sub Normal		Mentally Ill		Pyscopath		Total			
Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
16	27	52	57	4	8	1	3	1	-	149	199

Patients Referred During 1961.

Referred By	Sub Normal		Severely Sub Normal		Mentally Ill		Pyscopath		Total									
	Under 16 M F	Over 16 M F	Under 16 M F	Over 16 M F	Under 16 M F	Over 16 M F	Under 16 M F	Under 16 M F	M F	F								
General Practitioners	-	4	-	-	-	-	63	93	1	-	2	-	66	93				
Hospital - In-Patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	65	81	-	-	-	66	81				
Hospital - Out-Patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	-	-	-	9	8				
Education Department	8	4	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5				
Police and Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	3				
Other Sources	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	28	37	-	-	-	28	38				
Totals	8	4	3	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	165	222	1	-	2	-	183	228

(Divisional Figures - Bentley-w-Arksey Urban District, Adwick Urban District, Doncaster Rural District & Tickhill Urban District).

Training Centre

At the time of writing extensions are being carried out at the training centre with a view to dividing the centre into senior and junior wings. It is hoped to extend the activities, particularly in the senior wing, and the question of carrying out some remunerative work is receiving attention.

The Superintendent, Miss. Thorpe, and her assistants have continued to give excellent service and the parents and pupils are very satisfied with the conditions.

There is now an active Parent Teachers Association.

A Divisional total of 18 patients were referred to the Local Health Authority during the year:-

(a) Subnormal

	<u>Under 16</u>	<u>Over 16</u>
Male	8	3
Female	4	1

(b) Severely Subnormal

Male	1	-
Female	1	-

Mental Health Act, 1959.

Hospital Admissions

	Males	Females	Total
Section 25 Mental Health Act	7	9	16
Section 26 - do -	1	1	2
Section 29 - do -	32	52	84
Informal Admission	26	22	48
Short Stay Admission	3	8	11
	69	92	161

Adwick-le-Street Training Centre

Pupils on Register at 31st December, 1961.

Under 10		10 to 15		15 to 21		21 and over		Totals	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	12	12	16	6	14	2	7	28	49
20		28		20		9		77	

ANTE-NATAL, CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL CLINIC SESSIONS

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
ARMTHORPE Mere Lane a. m.		Ante-Natal 2nd & 4th			Immunisation
ASKERN Baptist Chapel a. m.	Minor ailments	Ante-Natal 2nd & 4th	Relaxation	Infant Welfare Relax. & minor ailments	
Sutton Road p. m.	Infant welfare			Ante-natal. Alternate imm. monthly. Toddlers mthly.	
BAWTRY 5 South Ave. a. m.			Immunisation		
CAMPSALL Park Drive a. m.	Relaxation		Infant welfare Immunisation.		
KIRK SANDALL a. m.			Infant Welfare Immunisation. Monthly		
Denton Green Lane. p. m.	Chiropody	Ante-natal, 1st and 3rd		Minor ailments.	Relaxation
EDLINGTON Broomhouse a. m.	Minor ailments. Paed- iatric. 3rd in month. Alternate	U. violet light 9 a. m. Mothercraft. S. girls	Speech therapy	Infant welfare U. violet light 9 a. m. Ante-natal.	
Lane ROSSINGTON a. m.	Infant welfare		Relaxation	Immunisation. Alternate	
Nelson Road p. m.		Minor ailments. Imm.			Speech therapy
SCA WSBY Barnsley a. m.		Infant welfare	Relaxation Immunisation		
ROAD. SPROTBOROUGH a. m.	Relaxation	Infant welfare	G.P. Ante-natal		
Richmond Hill p. m.	Paediatric. 3rd in month. Alternate Relaxation		Infant welfare and imm.	Minor ailments	
MOBILE CLINIC ALTERNATE WEEKS p. m.		Family planning	Toddlers. Alternate Barnburgh, H. Melton, Harlington, Cadeby. Warmsworth	Branton, Awkley, Blaxton	Ante-natal. Tickhill Wadworth, Braithwell.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961
(Other than Tuberculosis)

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

Arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar-General

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	18	30	-	1	1	-	-
1 year	3	3	1	1	-	-	62	50	-	-	1	-	-	-
2 years	3	2	1	3	-	-	96	63	-	-	1	1	-	-
3 years	2	4	-	2	-	-	83	94	-	-	2	1	-	-
4 years	8	6	-	4	-	-	72	73	-	-	1	1	-	-
5-9 years	18	19	8	5	-	1	245	211	-	-	3	7	-	-
10-14 years	3	2	-	-	-	1	4	16	-	-	4	1	-	-
15-24 years	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	5	-	-
Age unknown.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	39	38	13	16	-	2	587	543	-	-	15	16	-	-

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 44 years	-	2	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	1	1	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	5	-	-	-	-

The cases of notifiable disease coming to the knowledge of this department were 1,280 (excluding tuberculosis).

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1961.

Children completing a course of immunisation:

	Children Born in Year							
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-6	1947-51	Total
Primary	514	561	90	48	32	209	99	1553
Reinforcement doses	-	-	10	3	17	576	54	660

The state of diphtheria immunisation among the under-fifteen population at the end of 1961 was:

	AGE				TOTAL
	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	
	514	3,407	4,295	5,059	
Immunised Total:	3,921		9,354		13,275
Estimated Mid-year population:	6,586		10,083		16,669
Percentage immunised:	60%		92%		80%

PERTUSSIS IMMUNISATION.

During the year 1,196 children under five were immunised against whooping cough, and a total of 3,811 of the estimated 6,586 children up to four years had received protection, that is 58%.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

During the year there were 1,539 births and 267 babies vaccinated under one year. This is an acceptance rate of 17 %.

	Aged of persons vaccinated					Total
	Under 1 year	1 Year	2 - 4 Years	5 - 14 Years	15 and Over	
Primary vaccination	267	74	48	56	37	482
Re-vaccination	-	1	2	1	25	29

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

During 1961 a total of 2,451 children and 2,399 adults and special groups received two injections. In addition 2,753 third injections were given.

Since the commencement of this scheme 22,368 persons have received two injections, 17,411 of these having received three injections.

In April the Ministry of Health advocated a fourth injection for children up to twelve years of age and 6,154 fourth injections were given.

FOOD POISONING

There was no case of food poisoning.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES 1961

AGE GROUP	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	3	5	-	-	-	2
45 - 64 years	5	1	-	-	-	-
65 and over	2	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	10	12	-	-	1	2

DEATHS 1961

AGE GROUP	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	-	-

There were 25 new cases compared with 38 and 45 in the previous two years.

One death occurred (male - respiratory) giving a death rate of 0.02 compared with 0.07 for England and Wales.

HOME NURSING OF TUBERCULOSIS

District Nurses in the Rural Area gave attention to 46 patients involving 2,658 visits.

SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL TREATMENT

The following table gives the numbers of cases admitted or discharged from institutions:

CASES	Admitted			Discharged or Died		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory						
Adults	13	13	26	21	11	32
Children	-	1	1	-	3	3
Non-respiratory						
Adults	1	2	3	2	2	4
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	14	16	30	23	16	39

Five hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions were involved.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT

No. of patients receiving extra nourishment:

(a) at the beginning of the year	9
(b) newly granted during the year	10
(c) grants discontinued	11
(d) receiving extra nourishment at the end of the year	8

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1961
for the Rural District of Doncaster in the County of Yorkshire (W.R.).

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises.	No. on Register	Inspection.	NO. OF Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	117	104	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers' premises).	14	14	2	-
TOTAL	132	119	7	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H. M. Inspector	Referred by H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S 1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2).	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3).	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6).	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7).					
(a) Insufficient.	-	5	-	5	-
(b) Unsuitable/defective	-	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	2	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).		-	-	-	-

During the year an inspection was carried out at the premises of an Outworker pursuant to Section 110 of the Act where conditions were found to be satisfactory. (employed in home knitting).

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE - 1961.

THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT, R. DURANT, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Statement of inspections made during the year in pursuance of reg.
25 (20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959:

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

S. 92. Nuisances, Initial.	303
Re-inspections	692
S. 39. Drainage, Initial.	50
Re-inspections	94
Drainage surveys.	50
Inspection and testing drains.	16
Conversions. S. 47 (1) to sewer	17
S. 47 (4) to cesspool	77
Public cleansing:	
Tips	517
Salvage	195
Trade refuse	519
Provision of dustbins	368
Other services	2779
Verminous premises:	
Bed bus	13
Other vermin	66
Dirty houses	26
Public sanitary conveniences	6
School sanitary conveniences	15
Water supplies	5
Private supplies investigated	26
Samples from private supplies	44
Samples from public supplies	38
Samples from lakes & dykes	20
Inspections re infectious diseases	81
Visits to infectious disease contacts	44
Food poisoning	2
Mortuaries	3
Visits for faecal specimens	44
Moveable dwellings other than caravans	65
Dust emission	15

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Surveys. S. 4. Individually unfit property	54
Demolitions	28
Property repairable at reasonable cost	26
Overcrowding surveys	30

Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Clearance area surveys	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rehousing investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
Rehousing, special circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Execution of works	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Supervision of woodworm treatments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	318

LITTER ACT.

Enforcement	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Provision and maintenance of litter baskets	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951.

Visits to hawkers premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Registration of vehicles and premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Visits to hairdressers premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Registration of hairdressers premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
S. 95. Zoning of areas for moveable dwelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

SHOPS ACT.

Inspection of sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Inspection re ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	66

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Visits re new plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Routine inspection of existing plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
S.16. Smoke nuisances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Colliery spoilbanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Measuring equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke control areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Surveys	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

FACTORIES ACT.

Factories with power	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Factories without power	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outworkers premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
General inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

MARKETS.

Rossington	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Slaughtermans, supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Meat inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	426
Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Registration and supervision of food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Fish and chip shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Visits re Food Hygiene Regs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
S.2. Unfit food, legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Visits to cafes, restaurants and hotel kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Registration of ice cream shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ice cream sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milk sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Visits to licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Site licensing and enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Council owned sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Inspection of vans before admission to L. A. site	34

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

Burials	4
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PET ANIMALS ACT.

Licensing of pet shops	5
Keeping of animals	9

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.

Rodent control. Surveys.	20
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Fairground inspections.	13
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TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

8816

NOTICES (Public Health Acts)

Informal notices served during the year	177
Outstanding from 1960	<u>44</u>
Total	221
Complied with during 1961	<u>184</u>
Outstanding at end of 1961	<u>37</u>
Statutory notices served during the year	8
Outstanding (1960)	<u>1</u>
Total	9
Abated during 1961	<u>8</u>
Outstanding at end of 1961	<u>1</u>

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Brief notes in amplification of the major subjects covered by the above inspections are as follows:

1. WATER SUPPLIES.

With the following exceptions the water supplies were satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

a) Piped supplies.

There were increased complaints in the Loversall area, which is served by the Doncaster Corporation supply, in respect of discolouration of the water due to iron oxide. In mid-year the Corporation fitted a new wash out valve to facilitate intermittent flushing operations in the parish and this resulted in some improvement.

Part of the Clayton parish is served by a branch main from the Dearne Valley supply and due to a local breakdown during May some 15 properties had to be provided with water by means of a tanker, new galvanised bins being provided by the Department for temporary storage purposes. A new main was laid as quickly as possible and the piped supply restored from October.

The results of bacteriological examinations carried out during the year were as follows:

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Public supplies:		
Don Valley	14	-
Doncaster Corporation	13	-
Private supplies:		
Clayton Estate	2	-
Moorhouse	1	-
Well supplies	16	16

Parts of two parishes, Clayton-with-Frickley and Hooton Pagnell (Moorhouse area) continued to be served by private estate supplies. This proved to be of good bacterial quality. The Clayton estate supply was used temporarily to supply some of the properties in Frickley which were without water during the mains breakdown.

The estate supply at Clayton is acidic and passes through a holding tank of limestone chippings to increase alkalinity. Periodic checks were made during the year in respect of the alkalinity and lead content of the water and although no lead content was found it became obvious that the limestone chippings were not increasing the alkalinity sufficiently and at the end of the year the estate were making arrangements to change the media.

Eight chemical analyses of the main sources of supply were taken during the year and a typical analysis of each source is as follows:

	Parts per million			
	Don Valley	Doncaster Corporation	Hooton Pagnell	Clayton-w-Frickley
Total solids	300	220	800	600
Chloride	20	20	52	37
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	140	150	196	24
Total Hardness	180	160	540	180
Permanent Hardness	40	10	344	156
Temporary Hardness	140	150	196	24
Lead, Copper, Zinc.	0.2	Nil	-	Nil
Iron	Nil	2.0	Nil	Nil
Manganese	-	Nil	-	-
Free Ammonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	4.2	4.5	16.0	5.05
Oxygen Absorption	0.8	-	-	-
Free Chlorine	Nil	-	-	Nil
Sulphate	-	-	320	-
pH value	8.0	7.4	7.4	6.2

b) Well supplies.

Of the 32 samples taken during 1961 for bacteriological examination; it will be observed that 16 results were unsatisfactory. A survey in the area brought to light more private wells and it was considered that it might be possible to extend the water main in the Wadworth area to serve 4 of the properties concerned. This matter was referred to the Don Valley Water Board near the end of the year. One private well was closed when the dwellinghouse involved became the subject of a Closing Order pursuant to the Housing Acts.

The following table shows an estimate of the water supply position by parish in the Rural District.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Piped supply</u>		<u>Stand- pipe</u>	<u>Private wells</u>
	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>		
Adwick-on-Dearne	46	-	-	-
Armthorpe	2239	-	-	1
Askern	1739	-	-	-
Austerfield	171	-	-	-
Awkley	572	-	-	-
Barnburgh	321	-	-	-
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	1053	-	-	4
Bawtry	480	-	-	-
Blaxton	147	-	-	-
Braithwell	286	-	-	2
Brodsworth	1026	-	1	-
Burghwallis	76	-	-	-
Cadeby	40	-	-	-
Cantley	484	-	-	2
Clayton-with-Frickley	28	41	-	-
Conisborough	100	-	-	-
Denaby	86	-	-	-
Edenthorpe	943	-	-	-
Edlington	2444	-	-	-
Fenwick	46	-	-	-
Hampole	62	-	-	-
Hickleton	37	-	-	-
Hooton Pagnell	70	10	-	-
Kirk Bramwith	48	-	-	4
Loversall	45	-	-	1
Marr	39	-	-	-
Melton (High)	82	-	-	-
Moss	70	-	-	1
Norton	847	-	-	-
Owston	52	-	-	-
Rossington	2857	-	-	-
Sprotborough	2413	-	-	-
Stainton	61	-	-	-
Thorpe-in-Balne	34	-	-	2
Wadworth	188	-	1	4
Warmsworth	1026	-	-	-
Total	20258	51	2	21

2. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

The open air swimming bath at Edlington referred to in last year's report was not opened during 1961 and discussions were held during the year between the Council and the owners regarding the possibility of this open air pool being transferred to the ownership of the Rural District Council for modernisation and use. Independently of this possibility the Council was investigating the possibilities of constructing swimming pools in possibly four of the larger parishes.

3. SECTION 47, CONVERSIONS.

The sanitary accommodation for the year is as shown on the table overleaf:

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1961.

PARISH	Inhabited houses at 31.12.61.	Water closets	Pail closets	Priv- ies	Dust bins	Cesspools
ADWICK-ON-LEARNE	46	42	4	-	52	5
ARMTHORPE	2240	2268	4	-	2278	12
ASKERN	1739	1761	-	-	1787	2
AUSTERFIELD	171	176	3	12	170	32
AWKLEY	572	530	35	3	769	54
BARNBURGH	321	336	32	4	312	52
BARNBY DUN-WITH- KIRK SANDALL	1057	1080	4	-	1090	4
BAWTRY	480	492	9	1	522	-
BRAITHWELL	288	256	32	11	279	98
BLAXTON	147	115	29	1	144	63
BRODSWORTH	1027	1012	37	1	1065	98
BURGHWALLIS	76	57	17	-	78	28
CADEBY	40	19	17	2	33	10
CANTLEY	486	481	43	14	457	264
CLAYTON-WITH-FRICKLEY	69	18	44	11	49	6
CONISBOROUGH PARKS	100	94	2	4	91	21
DENABY	86	79	8	-	79	47
EDENTHORPE	943	958	1	1	968	6
EDLINGTON	2444	2623	6	-	2549	21
FENWICK	46	23	12	11	27	12
HAMPOLE	62	45	17	1	61	17
HICKLETON	37	42	-	-	44	3
HOOTON PAGNELL	80	49	31	-	88	4
KIRK BRAMWITH	52	27	23	10	39	18
LOVERSALL	46	38	4	2	45	8
MARR	39	37	2	-	45	13
MELTON (HIGH)	82	72	8	-	81	16
MOSS	71	30	36	5	46	20
NORTON	847	773	45	2	820	114
OWSTON	52	33	18	1	50	18
ROSSINGTON	2857	2826	39	-	2900	58
SPROTBOROUGH	2413	2537	28	3	2467	368
STAINTON	61	53	15	4	60	27
THORPE-IN-BALNE	36	23	8	5	32	11
WADSWORTH	193	114	65	12	174	23
WARMSWORTH	1026	1165	-	-	1127	6
TOTAL	20332	20284	678	121	20778	1559

The Council continued to offer financial assistance to owners of properties still possessing conservancy type sanitary accommodation. Apart from conversions covered by the discretionary and standard improvement grant schemes the Council offered £40 for the conversion of a privy to a new cesspool, or £30 for the conversion of a pail to a new cesspool even if the standard improvement scheme was not adopted.

Under Section 47 (4) of the Acts 11 pails and 2 privies were converted during the year at a total cost to the Council of £410. The Council's plans regarding the extension of adequate sewerage schemes to the bulk of the rural district area were outlined in last year's report and throughout 1961 work continued on the major scheme at Sprotborough. A minor mains extension in the Austerfield parish will also remove several pails and privies.

At the end of the year there were approximately 121 privies still remaining in the rural district and it is now becoming increasingly difficult to effect their conversion to W.C.'s drained to new cesspools as it is anticipated that the majority will be covered by sewerage schemes during the next few years and the owners are loath to go to the expense of constructing cesspools at this stage.

4. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

- (a) Slaughterhouse Act, 1958.
The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958
The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty)
Regulations, 1958.

The Council's Slaughterhouse Report was accepted by the Minister in February, the appointed day being confirmed as the 1st July, 1961. At the commencement of the year there were five slaughterhouses in use, but one owner, although his proposals were confirmed in the Slaughterhouse Report, decided not to continue with the improvements and consequently his licence expired. The new slaughterhouse at Kirk Bramwith came into use during the year and all five slaughterhouses complied with the new construction regulations by the appointed day.

There were no difficulties regarding 100% meat inspection; generally the kills are small and apart from the holiday periods all meat inspection can be carried out in normal working hours.

Altogether some 9 cwt. 21 lbs. of meat were condemned during the year. There were no abnormal reasons for condemnation and no lesion of bovine tuberculosis was found during the period under review.

The following table shows the number of animals killed and inspections during the year.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	571	115	17	1317	459
No. inspected	571	115	17	1317	459
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci	1	1	1	2	-
Whole carcasses condemned					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	50	9	-	1	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.93	8.69	5.88	0.23	3.26
Tuberculosis only	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.39
Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

5. FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

364 inspections were carried out during the year pursuant to the above Regulations and improvements were effected at some 20 premises following departmental advice and attention. Standards generally continue to improve, in some cases due to the modernisation of small shops which are now faced with severe competition by the development of their larger self-service brethren.

31 premises are registered pursuant to Section 16 of the principal Act for the manufacture, storage and sale of sausages, potted or preserved foods.

The following list shows the breakdown of food premises in the rural area:

Catering establishment (this includes all premises in which food is sold at any period of the week)	154
Bakehouses	9
Other food shops	298

6. FOOD INSPECTION (OTHER THAN MEAT
INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES)

The department continued to co-operate during the year with private traders in the examination and disposal of foodstuffs of doubtful fitness due to spoilages, decomposition or contamination. Altogether nearly 3 tons were adjudicated as unfit and voluntarily surrendered during the period. Disposal is carried out by the Council's cleansing department.

In one case, following complaint by a Brodsworth resident, the Council authorised the taking of legal action pursuant to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 in respect of the sale of a bun containing a nail (recovered, fortunately, from the mouth of a three year old child). The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £10 and costs.

Statutory action would probably have been taken in one other case had not the complainant been unwilling to appear in court (for medical reasons). The offence concerned the sale of a mouldy pie and a warning letter was sent to the firm in question. As a result the firm's distribution system was again overhauled and the attention of all roundsmen drawn to the importance of rejecting stale food.

No apology is made for re-emphasising the remarks contained in last year's Report regarding the turnover of perishable foodstuffs. There is an important responsibility devolving upon food traders to differentiate between old stock and new deliveries; particularly in the case of meat products.

Intermittent storage under refrigeration, spaced by long periods of exposure in unrefrigerated display cabinets may give rise to false security in the minds of food retailers and the general public.

Particular attention is to be given to bacteriological sampling of perishable foods during the year with a view to investigating this problem.

One case of infestation of chocolate by the larvae of the so-called "cocoa moth" (*ephestia elutella*) was observed during the year. The chocolate in question had only been in the retailer's shop for 3 weeks whereas the entomological report on the grub estimated the age at 6 weeks. It was obvious therefore that infestation occurred prior to the receipt of the consignment by the trader concerned, and the investigation passed out of the rural district, therefore, along the line of distribution from the manufacturer.

7. MILK.

As mentioned last year, particular attention was paid to the sampling of tuberculin tested milk which was sold without heat treatment in the rural area. There were two such producer-retailers. In the case of the first herd all samples taken in the year gave negative ring tests.

In the case of the second herd, however, samples taken in May gave a positive ring test and cream culture for *brucella melitensis* organisms in respect of one animal and this was immediately removed from the herd by the farmer and slaughtered.

Later bulk samples proved to be negative but in July following further sampling the trouble was found to have recurred and two further animals giving positive results were slaughtered. Follow-up samples again showed the herd to be clear for a time but a recurrence of activity in the November sampling necessitated the service of compulsory pasteurisation notices by the Medical Officer in accordance with section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. At this stage the farmer gave up the retail side of the business and bulked the whole of his milk for heat treatment daily, ensuring a safe supply.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were notified so that any necessary veterinary examinations might be made. It transpired however that the organism had not the virulence of its Mediterranean relative which is responsible for the condition known as "Malta fever" in humans. The organism can, however, quickly spread contagious abortion through a milk herd, although in the human transference it has no effect of this kind, but can give rise to undulant fever.

8. ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1959.

During the year there was only one producer of ice-cream in the area. 5 samples of ice-cream were taken and all were reported upon as "Provisional Grade I".

In all there are 175 premises in the area registered for the sale of ice-cream in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and almost without exception these retail pre-wrapped ice-cream manufactured by the half-dozen or so major firms.

The year saw the sale of soft ice-cream from retail vehicles continue to expand. The vehicles are well equipped and hygienic maintenance was good.

9. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

This section was dealt with fully in last year's report, which outlined the problem facing the local authority in this sphere.

During the early part of 1961 the task of establishing the planning status of the various sites in the area was largely completed and resultantly 38 site licences in respect of 259 caravans had been issued.

Early difficulties were experienced in the Auckley parish where one site operator contravened Section 16 of the new Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act by increasing the number of caravans on his site from 46 (the number on site at the commencement of the Act) to 61 before the issue of his planning decision. Following legal action the site operator was fined £10 and costs.

The run down provisions contained in Section 20 of the new Act were incorporated in 9 of the site licences and the effect of this provision throughout the year can be observed as follows:

Site Ref.	Parish	Beginning of year	Date		End of year
			March	July	
A	Auckley	61	48	45	43
B	Auckley	57	49	36	10
C	Auckley	19	19	18	17
D	Auckley	11	11	8	5
E	Auckley	8	8	8	6
F	Branton	24	21	17	16
G	Branton	8	10	8	10
H	Conisborough Parks	15	12	12	12
I	Alverley	11	11	10	8
Total		214	189	162	127

Appeals against the planning decisions affecting sites A, B, C, and D were heard during the year and were dismissed by the Minister. There was no appeal in respect of sites E, F, G and H and the appeal in respect of I had not been heard.

Work in connection with the development of the Council sites did not progress as quickly as anticipated during the year. In the first instance the first site at Cowhouse Lane had to be used as emergency accommodation for caravans evicted from a private site and bad weather and contractors' difficulties further retarded the site completion. The site was not fully occupied until summer.

Work on the second R. D. C. site at Armthorpe (for 35 vans) was also delayed by bad weather conditions, and the site was not completed by the end of the year.

Difficulties regarding the acquisition of a small area of land held up the development of the third site at Edlington. At the end of the year the Council had not decided to go ahead with plans for a fourth site; the completion of the bypass contract and the growth of private caravan sites in the area having eased the accommodation position in the district.

The development of private caravan sites was encouraging; new sites at Askern for 27 vans (with plans for extension) and at Edenthorpe for 30 vans were developing throughout the year.

It is pleasing to note the steady improvement in caravan construction and finish. The public picture of caravan life is often coloured by recollections of former experiences of cramped accommodation and lack of amenity occasioned on holiday visits. There is but little doubt that everyday van life under these restrictive conditions represents an alarming reduction in living accommodation fitness standards. Many of the caravans formerly encountered had an overall floor area of less than 180 square feet, and this represented living space for as many as 4 or 5 people. When the fire risks and sound insulation problems were added the hazards which had to be overcome before residential caravanning became "accepted" (as evinced by the Caravan Act) can be more fully appreciated. Or is this another example of the shortage of reasonable and readily attainable housing accommodation in the present day? Be that as it may many of the present "caravans" have the appearance of prefabricated bungalows rather than the popular image of "trailers". Although this may not appear entirely relevant these factors may have to be taken into consideration in the future design of sites; many of the new type of living vans are self-contained, and given a water point, power point and drainage connection need have no recourse to the communal amenity blocks housing washing accommodation, hot water, showers and sanitary accommodation on many of the modern sites. Future van parks may have to concentrate more attention to landscaping and overall site layout.

The decision of the Central Electricity Generating Board to erect a labour camp as distinct from a caravan site adjacent to the new power station project at Thorpe Marsh was regretted. Successive months brought numerous requests for caravan accommodation in the Thorpe Marsh area and many of the construction personnel appear to anticipate that adequate accommodation would be conveniently available for their vans on arrival. In the absence of accommodation the vans "go to ground" in almost any accessible spot and can easily upset planning and site licence control in an area.

It is considered that the site licence exemption provision contained in the first schedule of the Caravan Act for building and engineering sites, was meant to encourage the development of sites in projects of this kind and places some responsibility on the developer of such sites to provide adequate accommodation of this kind.

Showmen's Guild sites have also created problems in the past but following discussions with site occupiers in Edlington and Rossington improvement schemes regarding hard standings, general layout and drainage were initiated.

10. HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Work on the Wadworth re-development scheme progressed intermittently during the year; initial staff shortages and the detail of planning, drainage and housing surveys made progress appear slow but it is anticipated that preparation for the scheme should be completed in 1962.

A new three year slum clearance programme was commenced which should deal with some 54 individually unfit houses. During 1961 16 demolition and 6 closing orders were made. In 5 cases, undertakings to render houses fit were accepted.

11. OVERCROWDING.

No major survey was carried out, but 8 cases of overcrowding or inadequacy of bedroom accommodation were reported to house letting Committees. This subject warrants increased attention.

12. RENT ACT, 1957.

Once again there was but little activity under the provisions of this Act during the year. No certificates of disrepair were granted; in the case of each of the two applications made the owners gave undertakings to execute the repairs.

Three outstanding certificates were cancelled on satisfactory completion of the work.

13. RECONDITIONING.

Until the staff position improved in November, but little action was possible under this heading. By the end of the year, however, the first survey had been commenced in Edlington in respect of terraces comprising 34 houses.

14. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

(a) Industrial Pollution.

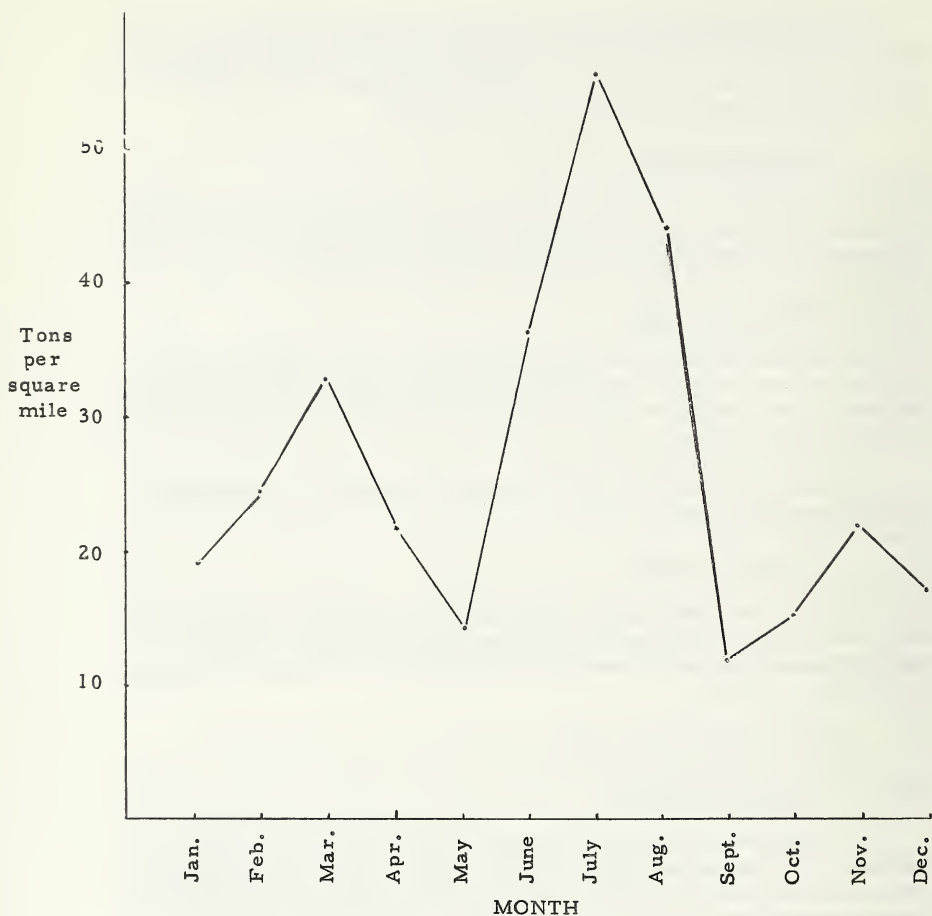
Most of the plant which could give rise to major industrial pollution now falls within the provisions of the Alkali etc. Works Acts and co-operation with the Alkali Inspectorate was again full and effective throughout the year.

The position at the end of the year in respect of the works involved was as follows:

(i) Low temperature carbonisation plant.

The developments foreshadowed in last year's report resulted in a planning application to construct six new batteries together with a development scheme to modernise the nine existing batteries. The firm involved has undertaken a good deal of research into the prevention of atmospheric pollution within their specialised sphere and are anxious to improve the plant and to lose its past reputation.

Deposit gauge and lead peroxide candle readings were continued throughout the year and the annual graph is presented as usual.



The average monthly reading for the year was 26.25 tons/sq. mile compared with 19.1 tons for 1960 and 17.6 for 1959. This increase was largely due to an inexplicable "freak" reading of 55.6 tons in July. As mentioned last year, however, the deposit gauge is not regarded as being sufficiently sensitive to give other than approximate trends and the Council were pleased to join the West Riding County Council atmospheric pollution survey scheme and by the end of the year arrangements had been made to set up volumetric gauges in the new W.R.C.C. clinic then under construction at Askern and also at a Barnby Dun school. The Council are also to continue the use of the deposit gauge at its present Askern site.

(ii) Doloma process.

This process, in which dolomite and coke are burned in cupolas, is not controlled under the Alkali Acts. Conditions were unchanged and it is fortunate that the bulk of the products of combustion drift across unpopulated areas. Experimental work on methods of arresting the dust and gases is still being carried out by the firm involved.

(iii) Iron foundry.

There were increasing complaints during the year regarding fume emission from tropaneas at an iron foundry in the northern part of the district. The matter was referred to the Alkali Inspector and was receiving attention at the end of the year.

(iv) Factory producing refractory bricks.

This again, is an Alkali Inspectorate responsibility. There was little change at this factory during the year and whilst the kilns are fired by coal some emission of smoke is inevitable.

Two other cases of aerial pollution received attention during the year, although in neither case was a combustion process involved, and control of the plant involved is not effected by the Clean Air Act.

Dust emission.

(a) in the first instance considerable nuisance arose in the area around the factory producing refractory bricks last mentioned, due to the issue of a fine white dust from the grinding operations. Following representations to the management a new bag filter plant was installed and the nuisance resolved.

(b) In the second case there were complaints in the Sprotborough area regarding the deposit of a fine white dust, allegedly from the operations of limestone grinding works in the vicinity. The deposit was very sporadic and localised and readings from a deposit gauge in Sprotborough averaged only $11\frac{1}{2}$ tons monthly throughout the year.

The dust arrestment plants at the works involved were maintained in good order, and frequent observations are now being maintained.

The ~~annual~~ report will be submitted to the Minister, as usual.

15. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.

The annual tabulation supplied to the Ministry was as follows:-

	Type of Property				(5) Agricultural.
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council houses)	(3) All Other (including Business premises)	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	40	18,920	2,042	21,002	741
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	-	266	64	330	10
(b) Survey under the Act.	40	69	17	126	52
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	-	12	5	17	-
III. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	40	386	119	553	82
IV. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	39	317	71	427	57
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	4	4	8	-
V. Number of infested properties treated by the L.A.	39	321	75	435	59
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	477	649	319	1445	766
VII. Number of notices served under S. 4 of the Act.					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work.	-	2 (informal)	-	2	-

Two rodent operatives were employed full time throughout the year and all of the Council's refuse tips and sewage works were treated at four to six-weekly intervals.

56 contracts are held with farmers in the rural district and routine quarterly visits and other visits as necessary are made in each case. In addition the rodent control work for a neighbouring urban district, Tickhill Urban District Council, is performed by the Rural District Council staff.

The rat population was again high during the winter months and constant vigilance, hard work and interest is required to keep the area patrolled and controlled.

One interesting additional task accepted was to keep the new Doncaster bypass rat-free along its northern and southern lengths, including the area traversing an adjoining rural district. Rats had quickly availed themselves of man's inventiveness and found excellent shelter in the cuttings and embankments of the roadway. The County Council requested treatment at an early date to prevent consolidation. Would that other landowners would act so expeditiously!

Following the reports of human fatalities due to Weil's disease (infective jaundice) in other parts of England, bodies of rodents from the Rural District Council were submitted for bacteriological examination and in some cases the organism involved (*Leptospira Icterohaemorrhagiae*) was found. As a result all occupiers of premises treated were given a note detailing the dangers of handling dead rodents without precautionary action, and with particular reference to children's activities.

16. WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951.

(i) Food Hawkers. Section 76.

Altogether some 102 food hawkers are registered under this Act. Generally speaking vehicles, equipment and handling methods continue to improve.

(ii) Moveable dwellings, Section 95.

Itinerant van-dwellers, mainly scrap dealers, continued to create nuisance conditions in certain rural areas by depositing refuse, unwanted scrap and rags indiscriminately on grass verges. The Council also continued to zone popular areas by Court action; a second stretch of Marsh Lane in the Barnby Dun parish being dealt with during the year. Many of the vans involved provide only elementary shelter; one thickness of canvas only separating the occupants from the vagaries of the English weather, whilst the one restricted room often provides the only accommodation for all living needs for a family. It is not considered that the provision of camping sites would be sufficient in these cases. It would merely condone overcrowding and the use of the present inadequate vans and difficult though it may be, it would appear that at some future time living vans may have to satisfy a minimum constructional and amenity standard; too many of these itinerant vans are mobile slums.

The "rehabilitation" of the families involved into the community by the provision of permanent residential accommodation must be one of the avenues considered for the solution of this problem.

17. LOCAL AUTHORITY MARKET.

The market continued to develop during the year and a further four stalls were erected to increase the number to 44. There are also 8 pitches.

The transfer of food stalls to a particular area of this market for better hygiene control, was continued gradually throughout the year, and a scheme for drainage of the meat and fish stalls was prepared.

18. LITTER ACT, 1958

Attention is given to this constant problem whenever possible, and in spite of continued vandalism, the authority extended the provision of litter baskets in the rural area. The co-operation of the public in preventing litter still appears to be lukewarm however.

The special monthly servicing of over 70 bus shelters in the area was continued throughout the year.

19. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

At the end of the year the Council's cleansing teams were servicing the following:

Dustbins	22000
Pail closets	720
Privies	120
Cesspools	1500

A weekly refuse collection service was maintained throughout the year.

It is obvious that the task of abolishing the conservancy type sanitary accommodation will still take several years, until modern sewage disposal schemes are developed throughout the district. However, even now almost 2000 years after the Roman conquest there are some property owners in isolated areas which can never be sewered economically who cannot (or will not!) take advantage of the conversion grant schemes available.

In accordance with Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1936, a charge was instituted during the year for the collection of trade refuse. Each trade premise was permitted one free bin collection per week for "domestic refuse" and a figure of £1 per year was charged for each bin of trade refuse. Traders were also requested to segregate their paper salvage and a weekly collection service was regularised.

20. DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION.

The Council have decided, following a comprehensive report, that the economic life of a refuse collection vehicle does not normally exceed ten years and modernisation of the refuse collection fleet continued during the year.

A further 12 cu.yard fore and aft tipper(with power press) was acquired for use in the Askern area, which has many narrow back approaches, and at the end of the year the fleet, including spare vehicles, consisted of:

Five	7 cu.yd. side loaders
Two	10 cu.yd. side loaders
One	18 cu.yd. dustless loader
Two	Fore and aft tippers, 12 cu.yd.
Two	Fore and aft tippers, 16 cu.yd.

The seven cubic yard vehicles are now outmoded and the time saved by the utilisation of larger vehicles assists in keeping down increasing costs due to the rapid growth of the district.

Five of the above vehicles are now equipped with diesel engines.

The wider use of test weighings shows that the weight of domestic refuse is gradually becoming less. There are four of the largest colliery villages in South Yorkshire in the rural district and because of the quantity (and sometimes the quality!) of miners' concessionary coal this means that the weight of refuse in the area is greater than the national average. As an example the estimated weight per 1,000 population per day in 1961 was 19.3 cwts. as against a national figure (for rural districts) of 18.6 cwts. The figure of 19.3 cwts was, however, the lowest recorded since test weighings were instituted, and there is evidence that it is still reducing, although the volume is increasing.

The work is regarded as being fairly arduous and has to be carried out unfailingly in all weathers. Payment is not high, but the advantages of regular working, reasonable hours, holiday with pay, superannuation and sickness pay schemes, open-air work, lack of mental strain, and variation probably explain why nearly 70% of the teams have now been present with the department for more than two years.

Labour relations were good, and the recruitment required was steady; and I would like to pay a tribute to the public cleansing employees who worked steadfastly throughout the year.

The Council's policy is to give every possible facility and amenity to its employees and the new Depot, under construction at the end of the year, incorporates a room for meals, locker accommodation, and showers. In addition to protective overalls the men were issued with rainwear during the year.

The Council considered the use of paper sacks for domestic refuse storage early in the year but are not yet satisfied that this is a system which can be widely adopted at the present time. Although undoubtedly more hygienic than the traditional method, the weekly cost of paper sacks alone to serve the whole area would exceed £400, excluding storage and distribution costs. Limited trials have been carried out and the system is being kept under review.

For some time now there have been frequent requests for a scheme for the collection of garden refuse, although the Department recommends composting wherever possible. An experiment was attempted during the year, however, by the issue (for the nominal charge of 1/0d) of a paper sack to interested householders. It was intended that the sack should be filled with garden refuse (excluding stones and similar material) and placed by the bin when ready for collection. The major effect of the scheme to date appears to be the drying up of previous requests for the collection of garden refuse!

Special collections are carried out on request; covering charges being made when quantities were appreciable.

21. REFUSE DISPOSAL.

For some time now the manual system of refuse disposal in operation at the tips at the commencement of the year has been regarded as wasteful in manpower and relatively ineffective. Early in the year, following extensive field trials, the Council purchased a tractor shovel which has effectively coped with the six tips sited within the area's 75,000 acres. The six displaced tipmen who had formerly carried out hand trimming and levelling were gradually absorbed into other duties. The use of Branton tip was discontinued early in the year, the area being filled and sealed.

22. CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

Cesspool development continued at almost the pace of former years; extensive residential growth occurring in several unsewered parishes. At the end of the year the figure exceeded 1,500.

Work on the Sprotborough scheme commenced during the year and progress kept well up to schedule. It is not anticipated, however, that many cesspools will be abolished before the end of 1962 and there are considerable difficulties in maintaining a satisfactory service until the scheme is completed. Some indication of the measures adopted to cope with the problems were outlined in last year's report, and the growth of the problem can be seen from performance figures of the last eight years:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gallons of sewage removed</u>
1954	7864740
1955	8585270
1956	8726940
1957	9634240
1958	9647575
1959	10280875
1960	12425605
1961	13803155

Sprotborough contributed 3277570 gallons of the 1961 total

It should also be remembered that with the transfer of sewage to "safe" tipping areas (meaning areas away from the Bunter Sandstone which are not in the zones of influence of the water pumping points) an increased haulage time has to be allowed for. This can also be seen in the following figures:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of miles travelled by cesspool emptiers</u>
1959	62544
1960	74048
1961	88315

At the commencement of the year there were seven cesspool emptiers in operation but regrettably the vehicle on loan was damaged in spring when returning to its owners and never became available again. The new 1,100 gallon tanker, ordered a year previously, came into service in June and greatly eased the position.

Even with meticulous maintenance, however, it was doubtful at the end of the year whether the two oldest vehicles, 17 and 18 years old respectively, would complete 1962, and a replacement vehicle was already envisaged.

No charge above the general rate charge is made by the authority.

23. PUBLIC CLEANSING DEPOT.

Last year's report heralded the approach of the Depot Redevelopment Scheme; work commenced in August and was well under way by the end of the year.

New garages have also been constructed at Edlington and Rossington to obviate the long daily return journey to the Depot of nearly 20 miles.

24. SALVAGE.

In spite of space difficulties due to Depot reconstruction salvage collections were improved by 16% and altogether 359 tons of fibreboard and mixed paper were baled during the year (an increase of 20 tons over last year's figure).

Income from this was £3248 an increase of £327 and this meant a bonus of £680. 8. 1. which was shared amongst the workmen at Christmas.

Salvage trailers were used on two of the runs for the first time and proved to be successful.

25. WOODWORK INFESTATION AND TREATMENT.

A brief survey of the Council's pre-war housing estates showed that trouble due to the infestation by woodworm was becoming a major problem. 24 of the first 41 houses inspected showed some degree of infestation and arrangements were made to train a small team of operators to deal with this problem. Work on this first group of houses was almost completed by the end of the year and it is now intended to make a progressive survey of all the Council's pre-war houses and carry out treatment wherever required.

26. WATER SAMPLING.

There was public alarm in October, in view of the nuclear bomb tests in Russia, with respect to the increasing amount of radio-activity at that time in the atmosphere. As a matter of interest the deposit gauge samples in October and November were examined with the following results.

October rain gauge sample:	Artificial radio-activity (including iodine 131) expressed as strontium 90 - 241 micro-micro curies per litre.
November rain gauge sample:	Artificial radio-activity (including iodine 131) expressed as strontium 90 - 286 micro-micro curies per litre.

The analyst stated that although these were relatively high figures they were practically all due to iodine 131 which only has a life of three to four weeks. In any case, the Don Valley supply is not stored in reservoirs, being in the main derived from deep bores.

The analyst did say that even if reservoir storage had been the case by the time water was ready for distribution the radio-activity would be practically all disappeared leaving a count of about 10 micro-micro curies.

27. STAFFING.

The continued expansion of the rural district combined with responsibilities extended by new legislation and more detailed attention to certain problems, naturally called for an increased inspectorate to cope with the additional work involved.

The Establishment Committee were quick to cope with this problem, and by the end of the year the departmental establishment had been increased to five additional inspectors and two pupils. There was one vacancy in the former category which should be filled in 1962 if the department's pupil training policy is successful.

Once again the technical and clerical sections of the department worked assiduously, and I would pay tribute to their keenness and hard work throughout the year.

I would also like to thank Dr. Ferguson for his continuous help and for permitting me to draw on his long experience, and finally and principally, the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued encouragement and interest throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. DURANT

Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

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